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nation from another. Thus, the author maintains, there are many conditions which have given rise to an international life and this life is becoming more and more important as the world develops.

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*England's Foundation: Agriculture and the State.* By J. SAXON MILLS, M.A. London: P. S. King & Son, 1911. 8vo, pp. v+90. Price 1s.

This little book contains a concise presentation of the condition of English agriculture as it appears to an intelligent advocate of tariff reform. Instead of allowing a natural and concurrent growth of "both the great factors of natural prosperity," England's fiscal policy has blindly sacrificed her agricultural interests to a feverish and "precipitate industrial rush." Mr. Mills marshals his arguments for agricultural revival under four heads: economic, Imperial, social, and defensive. His attack is strong and at many points irresistible. Although the book was written for popular consumption rather than as an exhaustive scientific study, it presents the situation in a fair light, and does no violence to economic principles. The book contains some potent truths, ably presented in the author's unusually forceful and convincing style. When he considers that in 1836 England was providing wheat for 23 millions of people out of a population of 25 millions, whereas at the present time she is feeding only  $4\frac{1}{2}$  millions out of a population of 42 millions, while over  $4\frac{1}{2}$  million acres of arable land are under grass, Mr. Mills concludes that there is something "wofully wrong" with England's economic theory and practice.

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*The Mississippi River and Its Wonderful Valley.* By JULIUS CHAMBERS. New York: Putnam, 1910. 8vo, pp. 308. \$3.50 net.

This is the latest addition to the series of books on American waterways that has been appearing from the Putnam press. Well written, profusely illustrated, and attractively gotten up in general, it is perhaps the best of the series to date. The story of the early French explorations in the valley of the Mississippi and the part played by the river during our Civil War are told in interesting fashion, and something is said of the struggle of the government engineers to subject the river to control. The book does not present any new historical data, and it does not pretend to be of economic interest. As a popular presentation of the romantic history of the Father of Waters it is good.

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*The Worker and the State.* By ARTHUR D. DEAN, with an introduction by ANDREW S. DRAPER. New York: The Century Co., 1910. 8vo, pp. xix+355. \$1.20.

The first two chapters of this book attempt to demonstrate that it is the duty of the state to the working classes, in return for their services, so to educate the future workers that they can earn enough to enable them to live more healthful and larger lives. This duty is not so clearly established as it would have been had the argument been based more upon the self-interest of society and less upon humanitarian grounds. In the remainder of the book

the author, who is chief of the division of trade schools of the New York state educational department, presents a plan for the sort of instruction the state should provide. General cultural education having failed, both to keep the child in school and to teach him how to earn a living, there should be provided, after the sixth year, vocational training in simple trades for the boys and girls who go into the factories, and after that, two years of instruction in skilled trades for those who desire it. After reviewing the merits and demerits of the apprenticeship system the author concludes that this instruction must usually be given in state-supported trade schools.

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*The Nation as a Business Firm.* By W. H. MALLOCK. London: A. & C. Black, 1910. 8vo, pp. xi+261. \$1.00 net.

This book aims to rectify, by means of a statistical study, some of the errors made by those who have investigated the distribution of income in England, and is directed especially against Marx. The general proposition is to prove the betterment of conditions of the middle and lower classes by "constant enrichment of the poor" in a century of capitalism, and it is prophesied that in the near future the poor will divide among themselves the entire national income. Were there such a distributive problem as Marx or Henry George suggests, the confiscation of unearned income could not solve it. So-called unearned income is less than one-sixth of the total national income. The greatest part of English land value represents capital investments. True rent is probably one-ninetieth of the national income, and, of this, fifteen-sixteenths is earned, in that it represents capital investments to those who at present own it. It is pointed out that profits in England amount to only one-quarter of the wages, which rate reverses the socialist estimate. Distribution of capital is no index to the distribution of income and wealth.

Granted the conclusions of the book, the question of the "submerged tenth" and the unemployed arises. Is not this the vital factor in present social consciousness? Mr. Mallock claims that general progress has been obscured by this excluded residuum. But these extremes are not causally connected with distribution of wealth, and the solution of this marginal problem does not lie in utopian or revolutionary measures.

Certain parts of the book previously published have been criticized by various statisticians. Most important is Mr. Bowley's challenge that the estimates are mere guesses. Mr. Mallock claims that these "guesses" are limited by a number of known facts and the necessity of harmonizing them with one another, and they are therefore a rough approximation to the truth. The reader, however, frequently feels that Mr. Mallock's estimates carry none too much assurance of even approximate value, and the building up of conclusions on the basis of a series of such estimates is none too convincing. The general outline of the book is clear, and a topical presentation makes lucid an exposition of what would otherwise be a mass of confusing statistics.